

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 27 November 1953		2. LOCATION Baffin Island		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical Meteor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 27/1020Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		6. SOURCE Civilian			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 15 seconds		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS 1 split into 5		9. COURSE Westerly	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Cigar or arrow shaped obj, size of baseball, front blazing green, back blazing red patches. Obj split into five, then returned to one within 10 seconds.				11. COMMENTS Solide.	

01-02 November 58
INFO ONLY

UNCLASSIFIED

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

Capt. F. H. Hill

STATION 64 122

Franklin

HEADQUARTERS

PP RUSCHER

INFO RUSCH

EC 311300/0000000000

PP RUSCH

DE RUSCHER 301

PP RUSCHER TIO

TV RUSCHER CINCPACFLT

INFO RUSCHER JCC

RUSCHER/CHD

RUSCHER/CINCPAC

RUSCHER/CC UAF

RUSCHER/CC USA

RUSCHER/DIA

RUSCHER/CIA

RUSCHER/DEFENSE

RUSCHER/SECDEF

RUSCHER/CONSONANCE

RUSCHER/CC HONOLULU AFSC ANDERSON AFB

RUSCHER/CC HONOLULU ETC USICHT PATT. RUSCHER AFB

RUSCHER/CINCPACFLT

RUSCHER/CCAF HICKAM

RUSCHER/CC HONOLULU ETC USICHT PATT. RUSCHER AFB

A3
1-71
-C
1-7211
-E

Classification Cancelled

(22-100-100-15)

Quantumville, etc.

100-100-100-15

21 Feb 7

AL 305, para 1-125

TO: HQ N A PAC

RE: BUREAU OF THE TWO ZERO TWO NINE

RE: PACIFIC PACIFIC PACIFIC

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UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE TWO KIMPHC 133

IN BOTH DIRS. AT 011400Z [REDACTED] G 3 TO WAS THEN 133
THEN DASH 001 AT 011600Z. DURING THIS PERIOD RIDER SHIP WHEEL
UP! MANEUVER APPEARED TO BE FOR CALIBRATION PURPOSES.

2. SANWLEN 011500Z POSIT 35-00N 175-05E HOG 107 DTH. NO UNUSUAL
ACTIVITY. NEGATIVE ECH.

3. [REDACTED] SHIP 5131E 77007 13115 00010 10771 11400

11710 01115 00001 13135

SHIP 5131E 70110 00010 00001 17772 10400 11400

01010 00172 11935

SCP-1

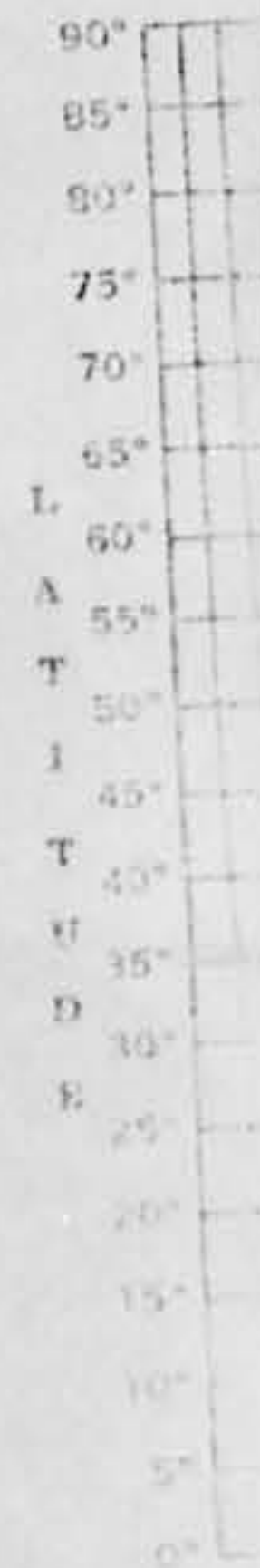
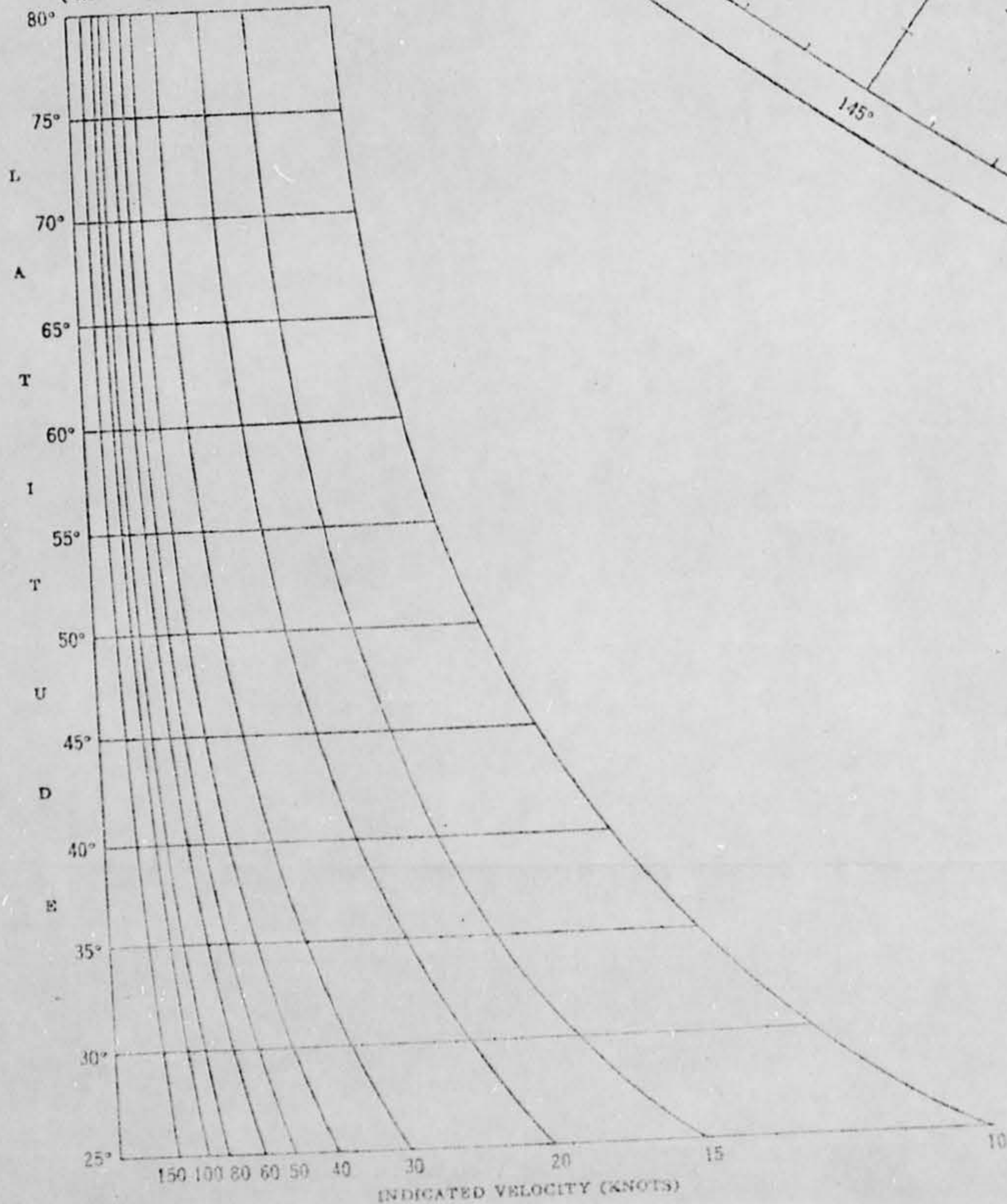
BT

UNCLASSIFIED

B LAUNCHED ENT 21
 ASSUMED DOWN
 ALTITUDE 30
 SIZE 40 FT
 MISSION TRANS
 REMARKS: 10

GEOSTROPHIC WIND SCALE CONSTANT PRESSURE SURFACES

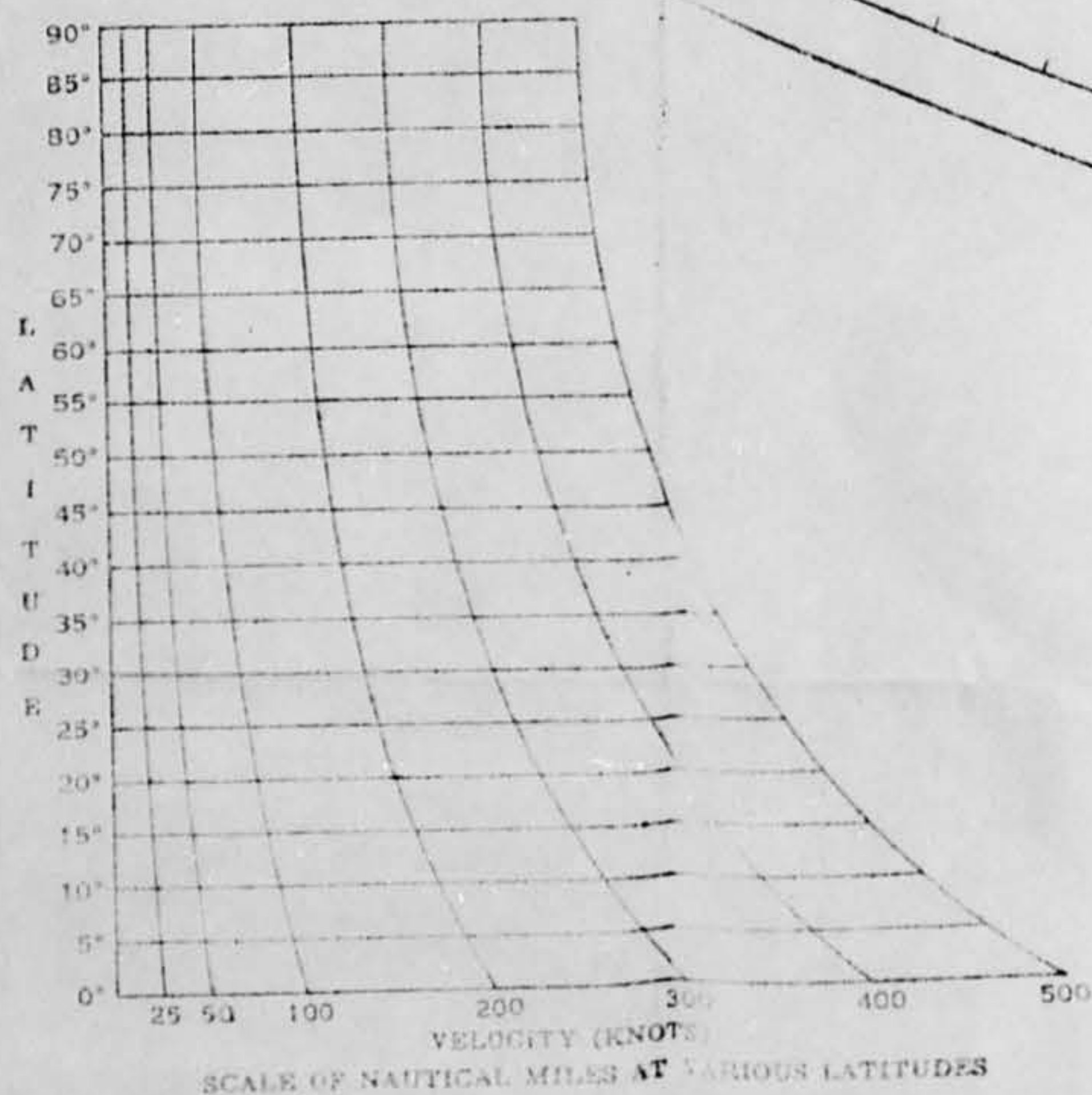
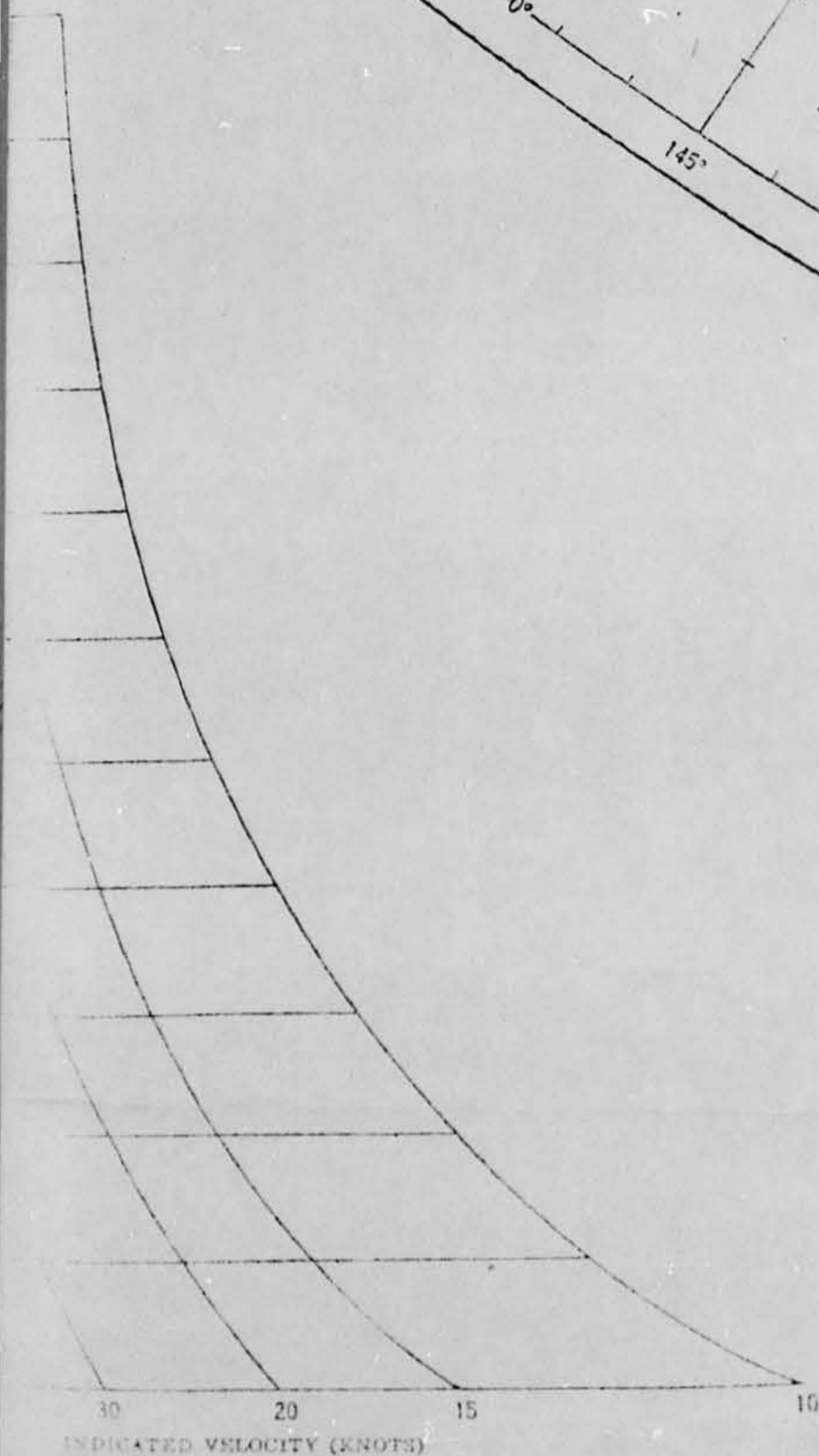
Contour Interval 200 gph
 (3.280833 gph = 1 gpm = 0.98 gdm)

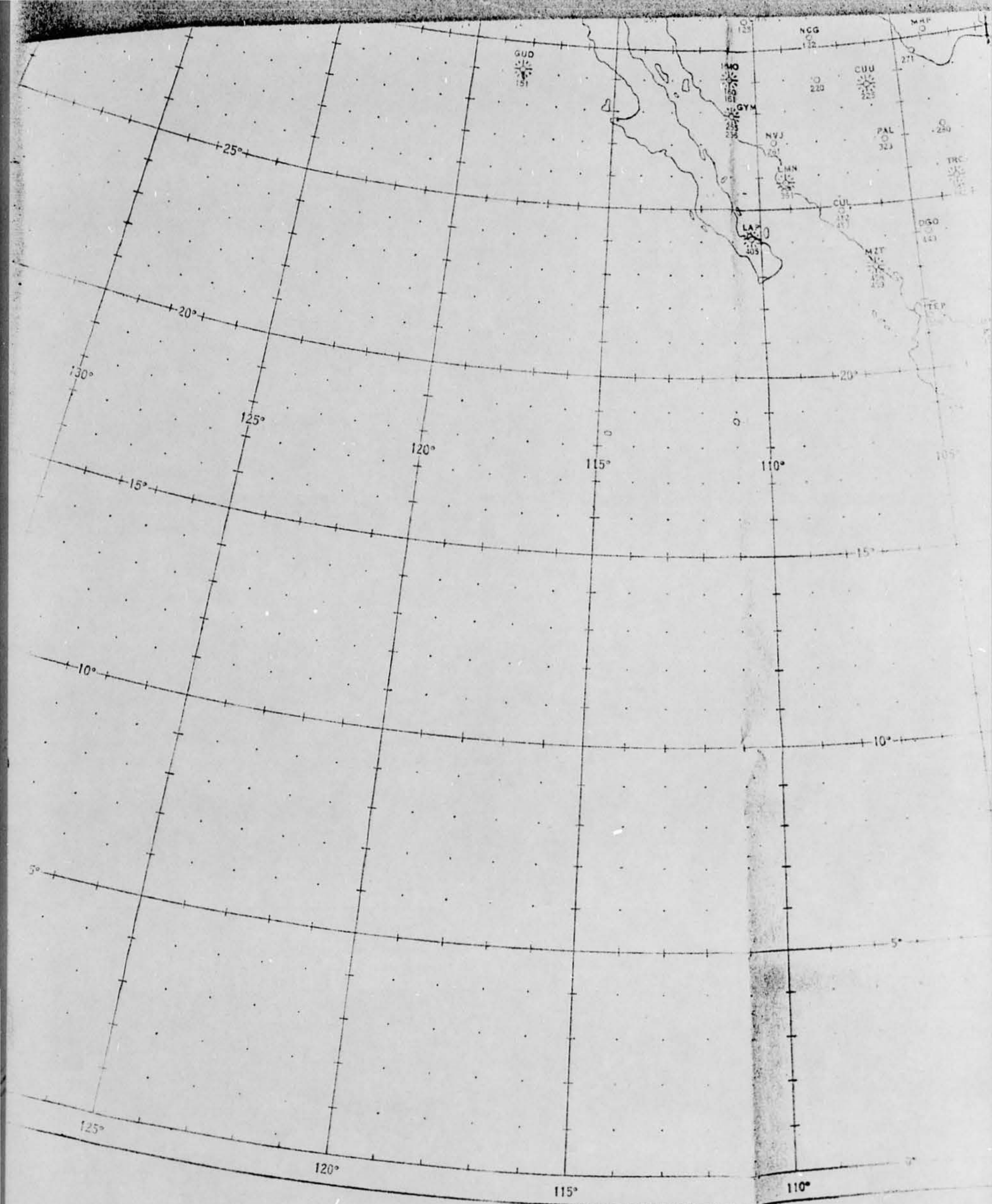


B. LAUNCHED ENTERED AREA 0520.5Z NOV 58
 C. ASSUMED DOWN 080045Z NOV 58
 D. ALTITUDE 36K
 E. SIZE 40FT
 F. MISSION TRANSOSONDE
 REMARKS:

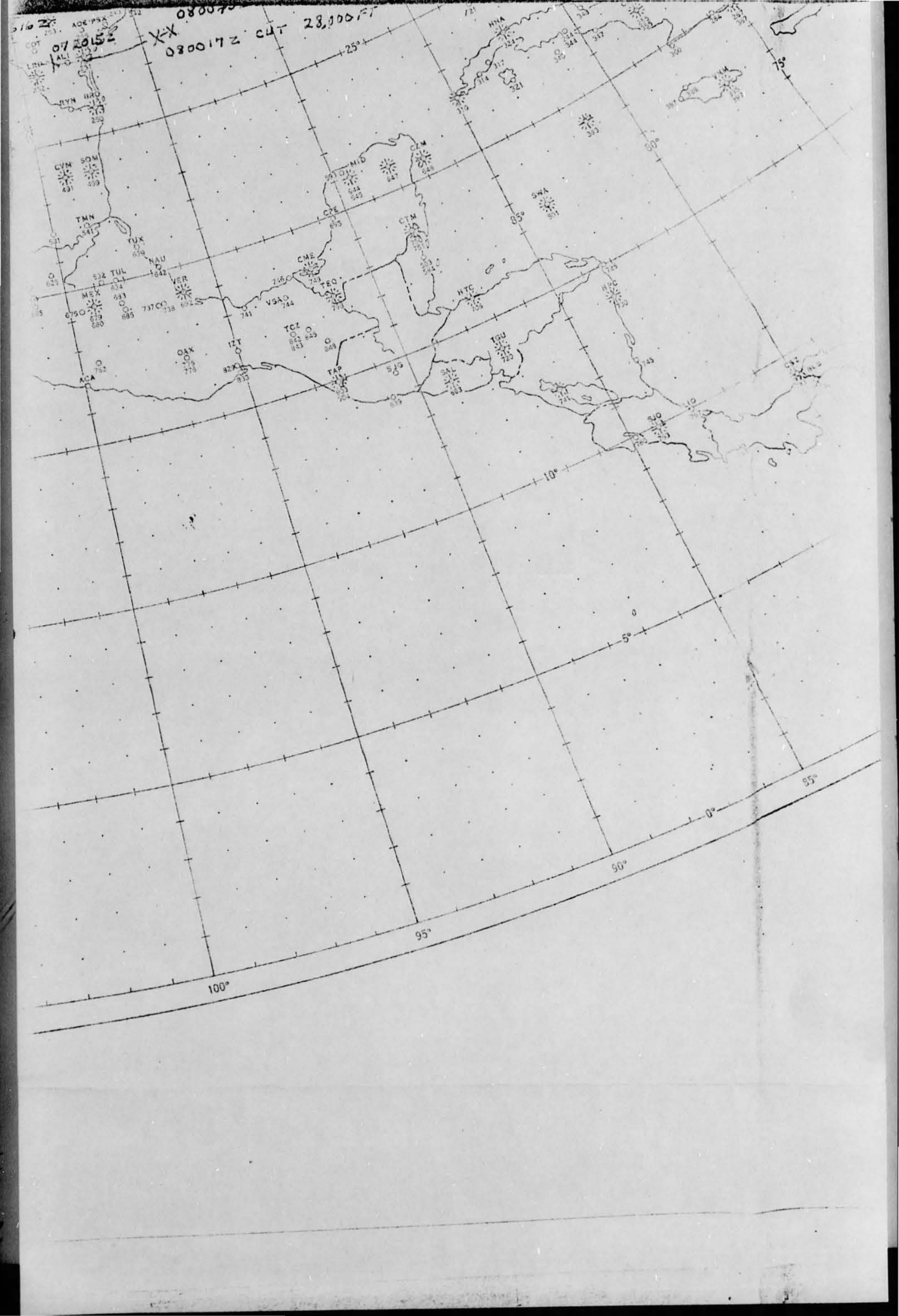
———— FCC TRACK
 —X—X— ASSUMED TRACK TO DOWN POINT

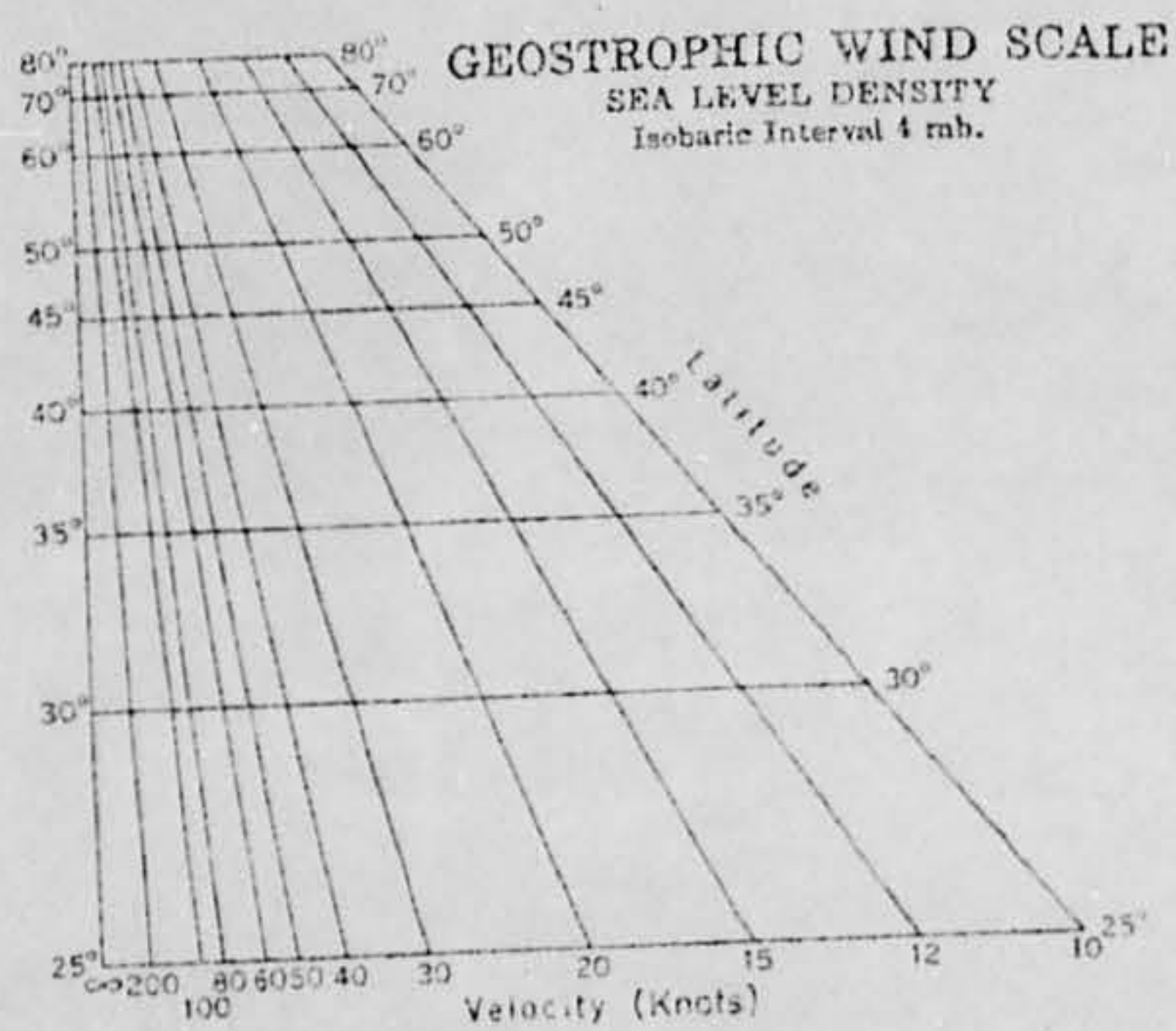
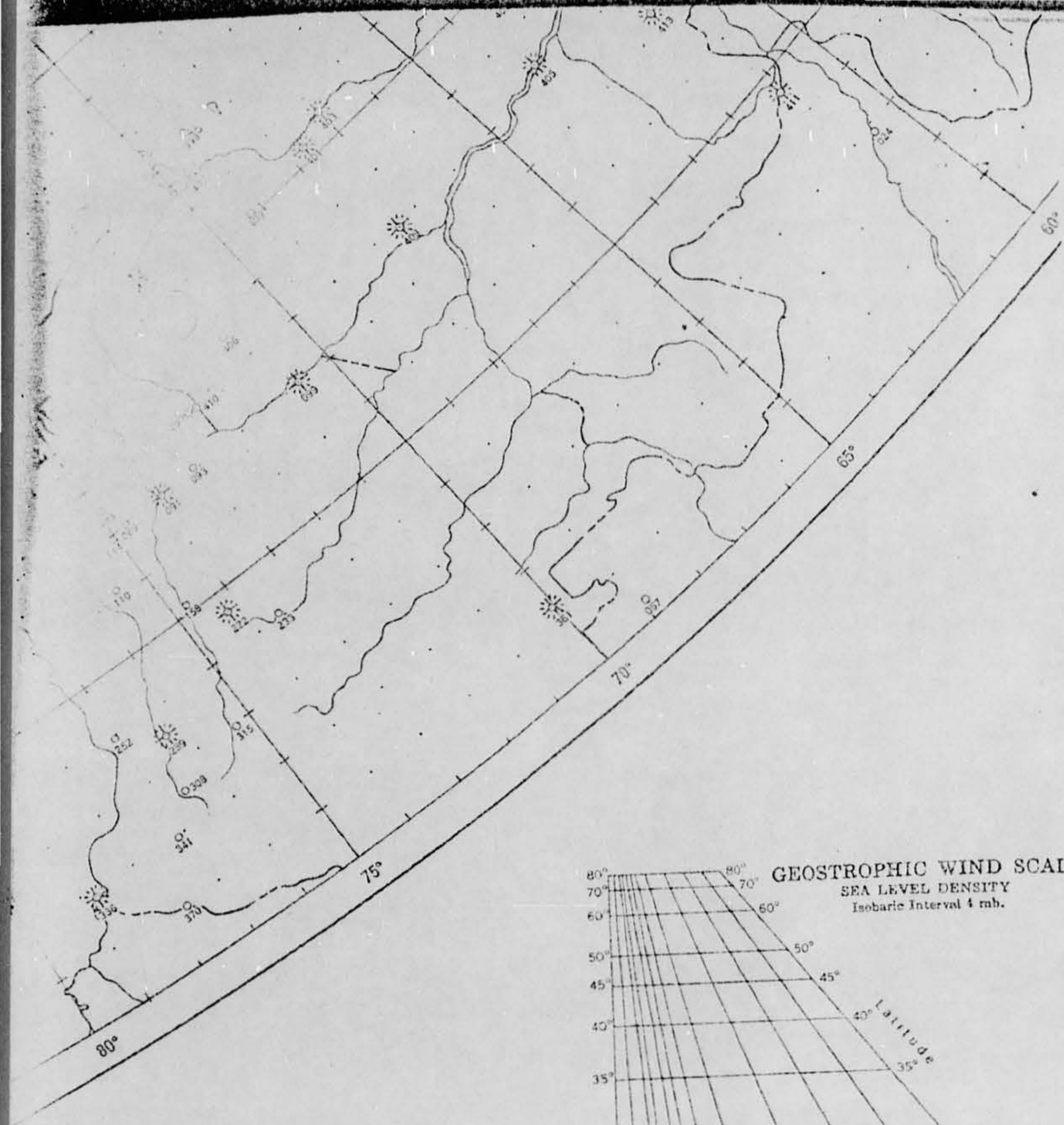
SCALE
SURFACES

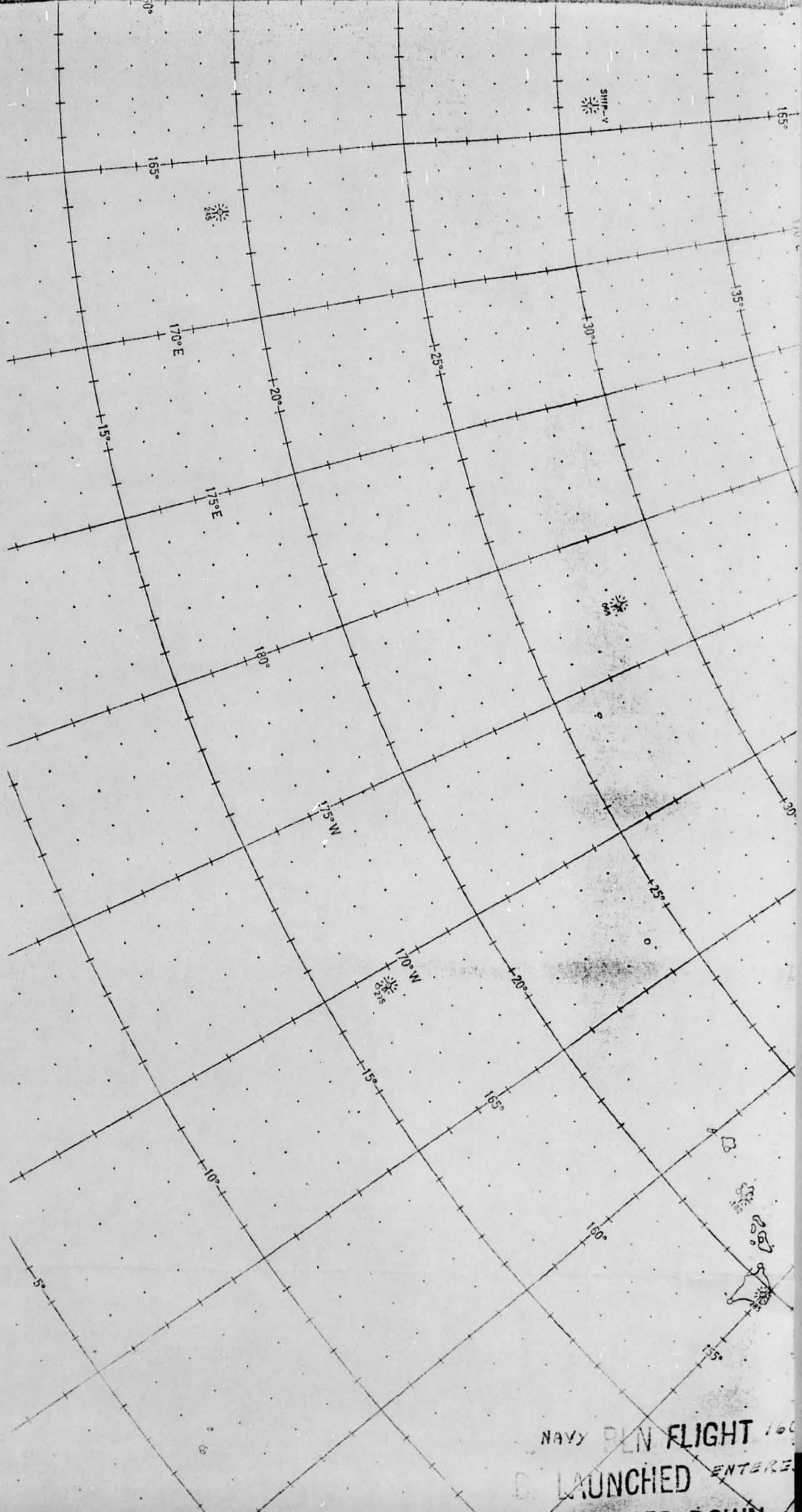




NORTHERN HEMISPHERE WEATHER PLOTTER
POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION, TRUE AT LATITUDE
SCALE 1:20,000,000







SHIP-V

245

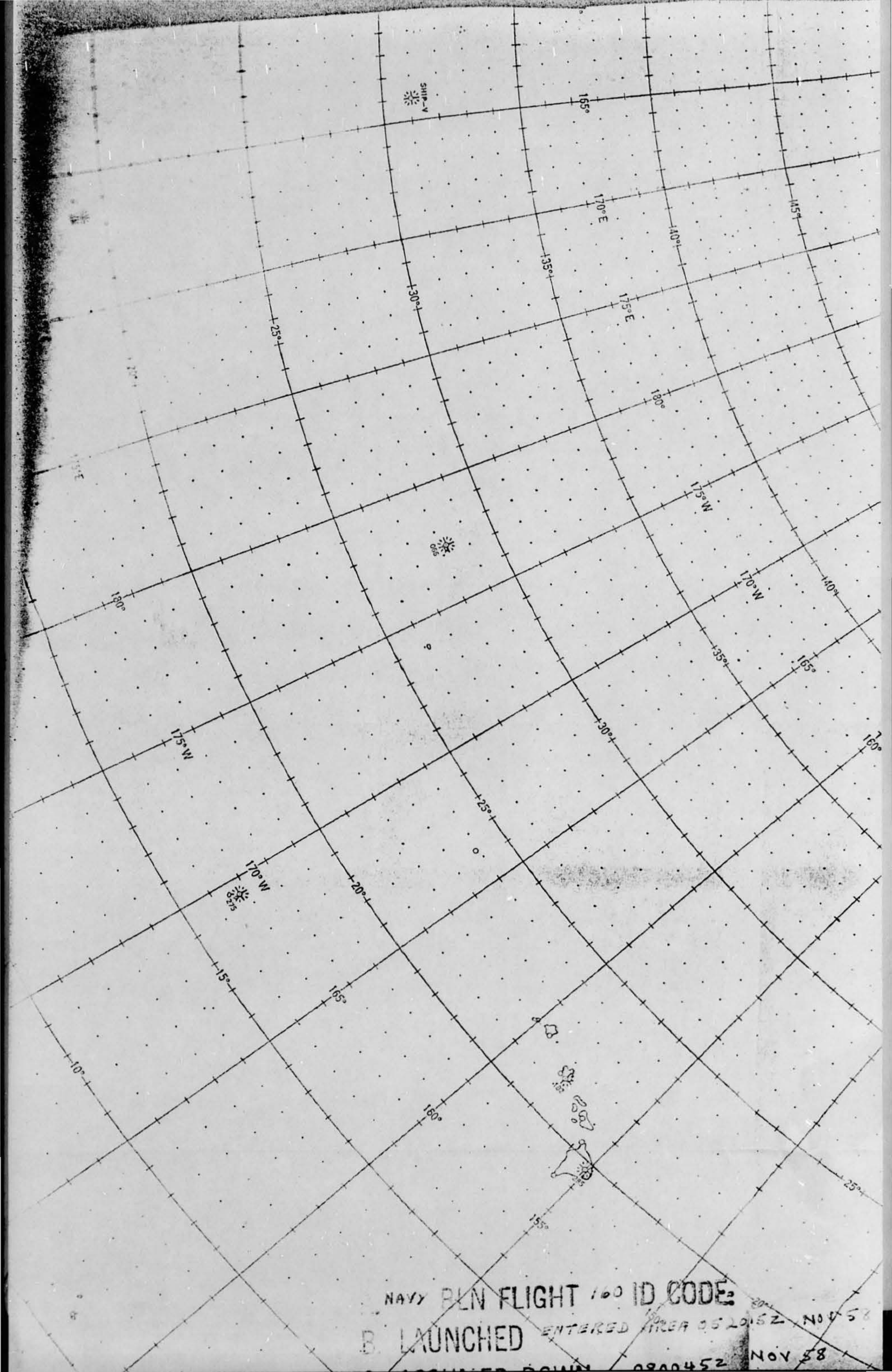
50205

50205

NAVY PLAN FLIGHT 160

LAUNCHED ENTERED

DOWNED DOWN



SHIP-V

165°

170°E

175°E

180°

175°W

170°W

165°

160°

065

0

0

175°W

170°W

8275

20°

165°

160°

15°

NAVY PLN FLIGHT 160 ID CODE:

B. LAUNCHED

ENTERED AREA 052015Z NOV 58

094045Z NOV 58

Trans - By - verified by opn - 2150 R.

27 Nov 58 19 06Z

RE115

ZCZCSQA439ZCJYF531

''''''YY RJEDSQ

DE RJENFX 11A

Y 271905Z

FM 64TH CONAD CC

TO RJWFAL/COMDR ADC

RJEDSQ/COMDR AIR TECN INTELL CENTER

RJEZHQ/ASST COF INTELL HQ USAF

RJEZHQ/OIS HQ USAF

ZEN/AOC ADC HQ

BT

UNCLAS CONAD CC 20224 (UFO)

A.

1. CIGAR OR ARROW

2. BASEBALL

3. FRONT-BLAZING GREEN

BACK - BLAZING RED PATCHES

4. ONE OBJECT, SPLITTING INTO FIVE, THEN RETURNING TO ONE OBJECT
WITHIN TEN SECONDS

5. NEGATIVE

6. NONE

PAGE TWO RJENFX 11A

7. (FLAME)

8. NONE

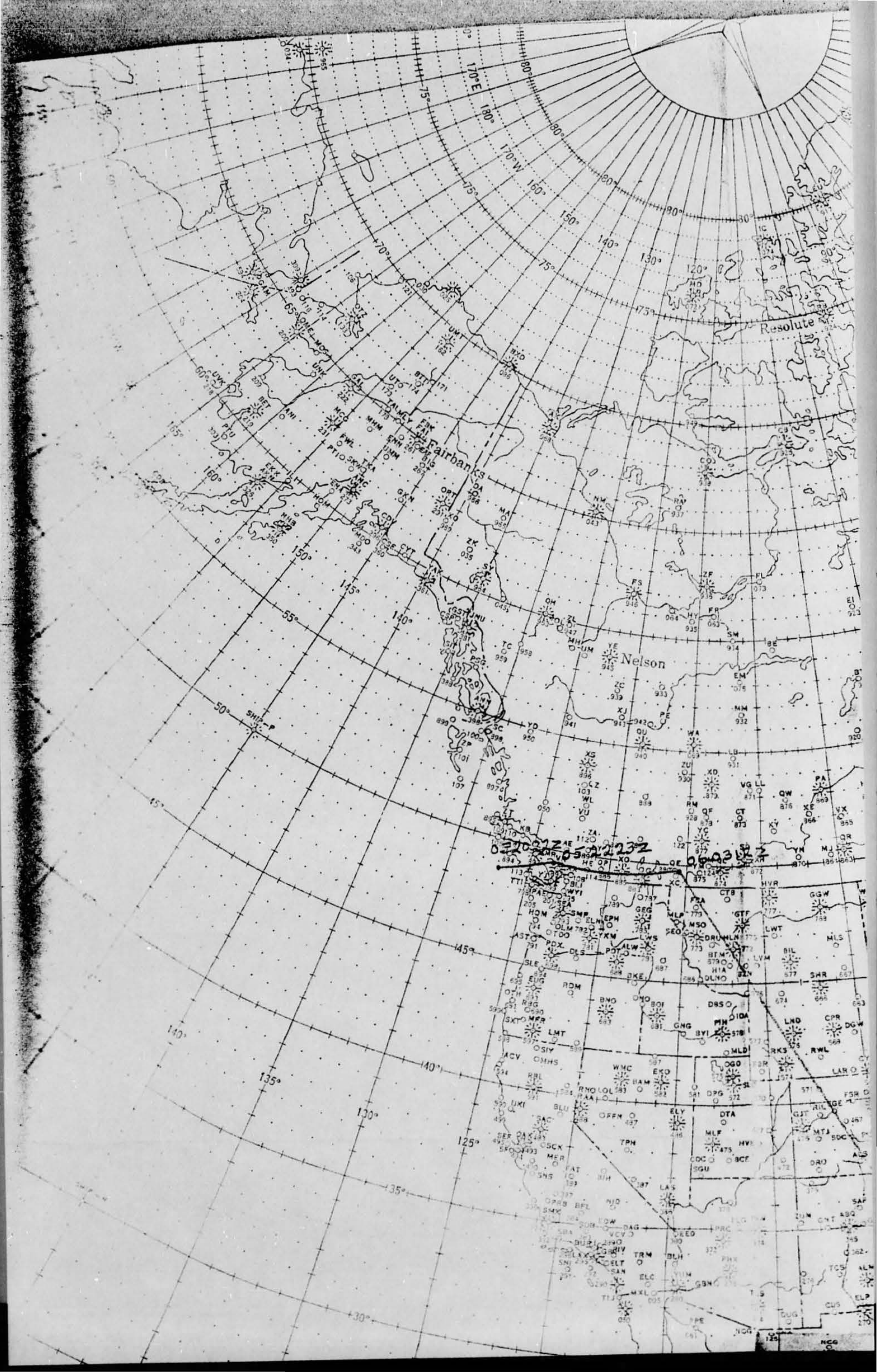
9. NONE

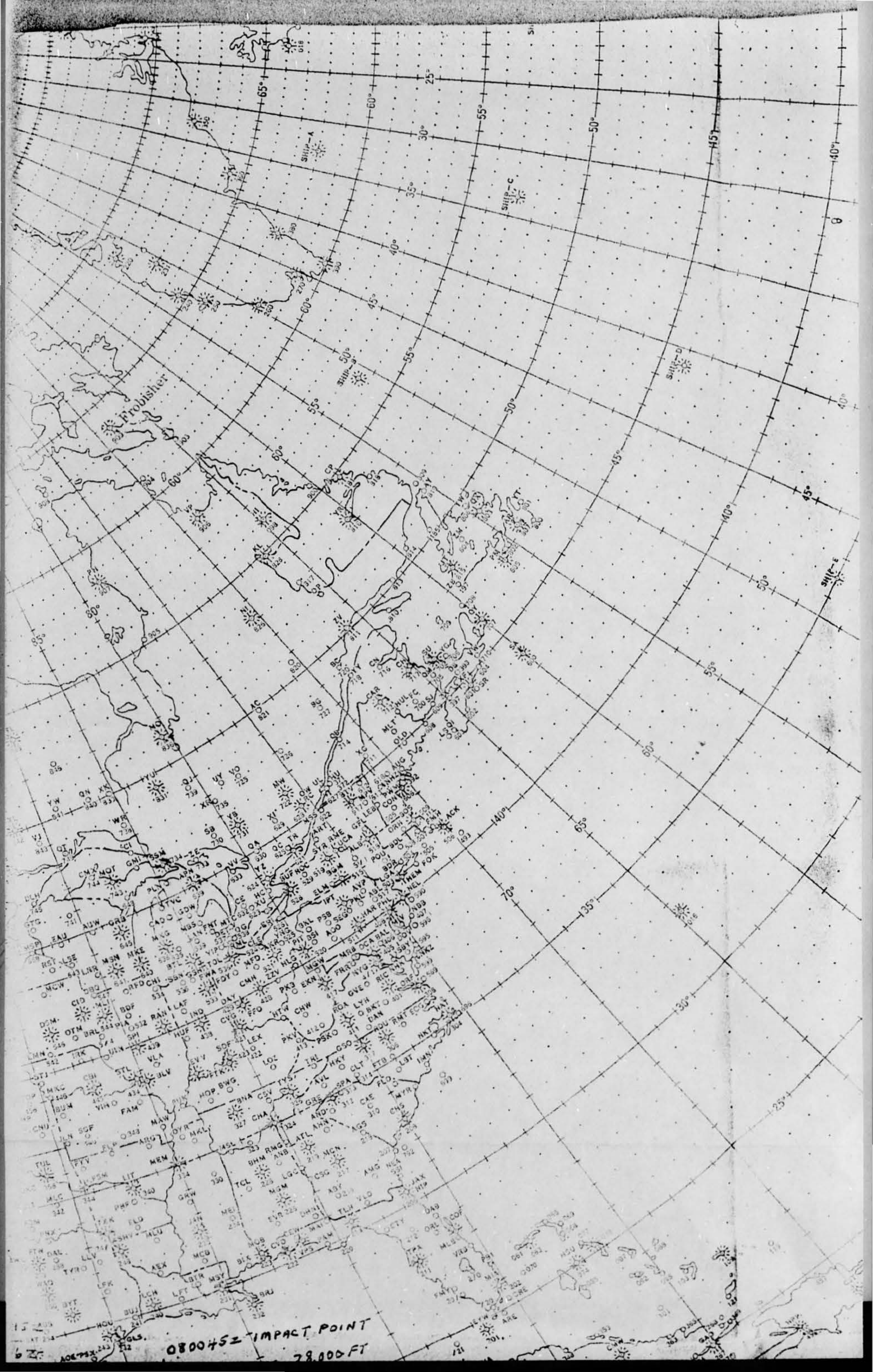
B.

1. LOOKED OVERHEAD

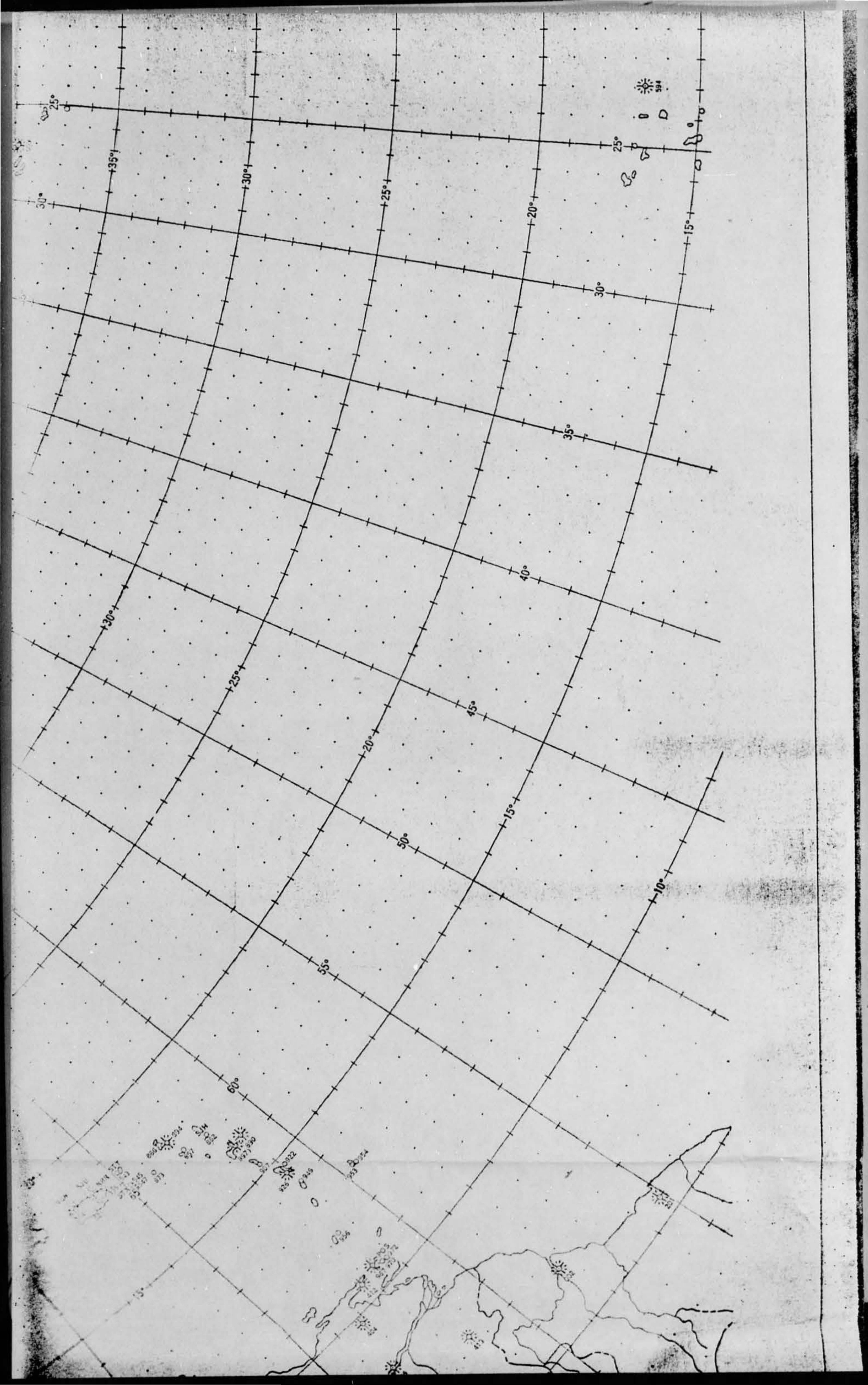
2. (OVERHEAD)

14E4
3
44X202
N





0800452 IMPACT POINT
28,000 FT



Official U.S. Air Force UFO form

Page 7

34. Date you completed this questionnaire:

4
Day

Feb
Month

1966
Year

35. Information which you feel pertinent and which is not adequately covered in the specific points of the questionnaire or a narrative explanation of your sighting.

This also comes
up frequently
in mapping
procedures.

Longitude & latitude of
sighting area. — In the
Michigan sightings in relation
to one in Florida the UFO's
seem to move 1st one way in a
specific range & another way in a
specific range.

Whether an air base is
near by in which case
(at least from my mapping)
in numerous cases an
air base is relatively
within 20 miles.

No one - not
even my
husband knows
these occasionally
sightings or
landings or
some of
these sightings!!
It is interesting!!

Page 7

Page 3

1st the
2nd
19
3rd
4th

ce UFO form continued

Page 6

30. Have you ever seen this, or a similar object before. If so give date or dates and location.

no.

31. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object? (Circle One)

☒ Yes

☐ No

31.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? (Circle One)

☒ Yes

☐ No

31.2 Please list their names and addresses:

my husband -

[REDACTED]

*age I think
time - 33*

32. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME

Last Name

First Name

Middle Name

ADDRESS

City

Zone

State

TELEPHONE NUMBER

AGE

SEX

*did not
report this -
just told friends.*

Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any special experience, which might be pertinent.

*League of Women Voters of Dayton area
Was a secretary & a stringer news
correspondent - Both occupations
require a steady cool-headed
person who can sift fact from
fiction or vice versa. We have travelled
much & have seen, and
nothing such as this before.*

33. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?

Day

Month

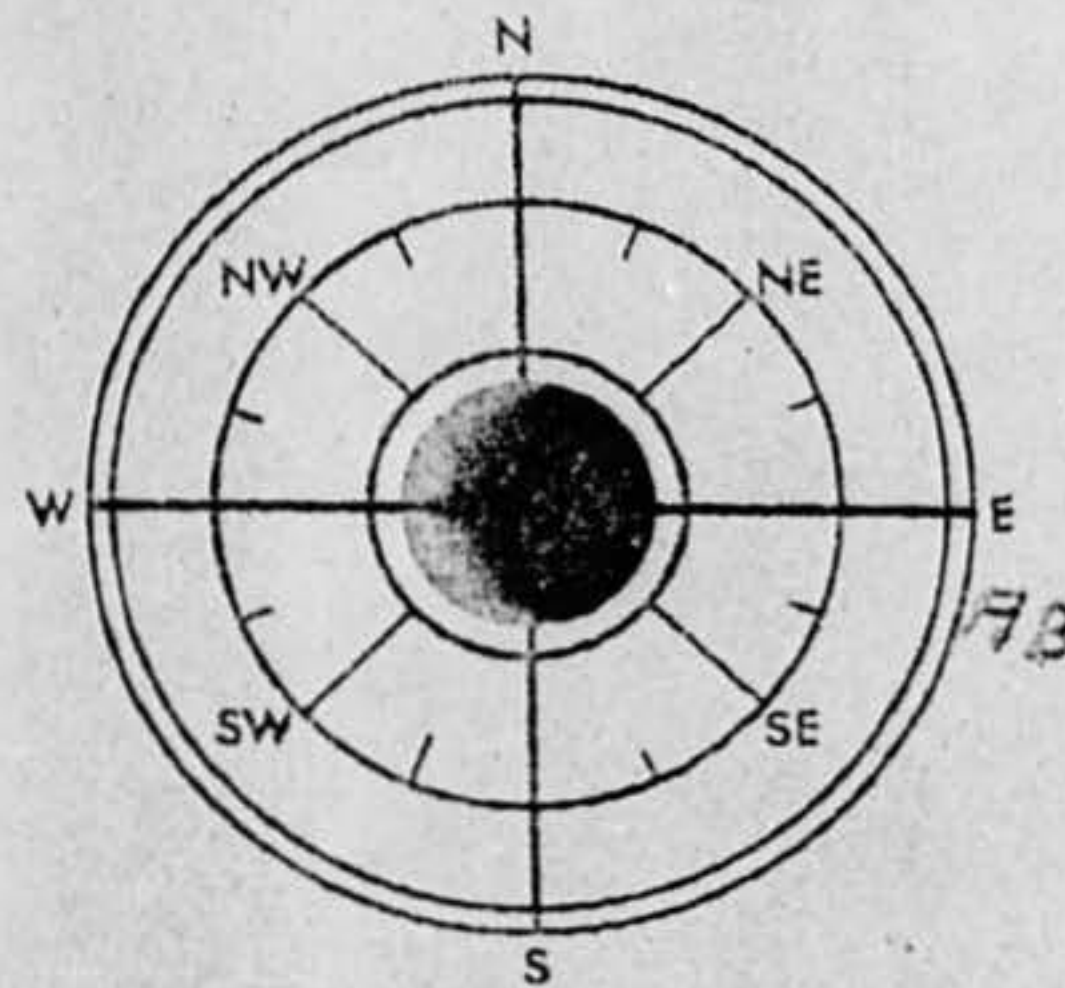
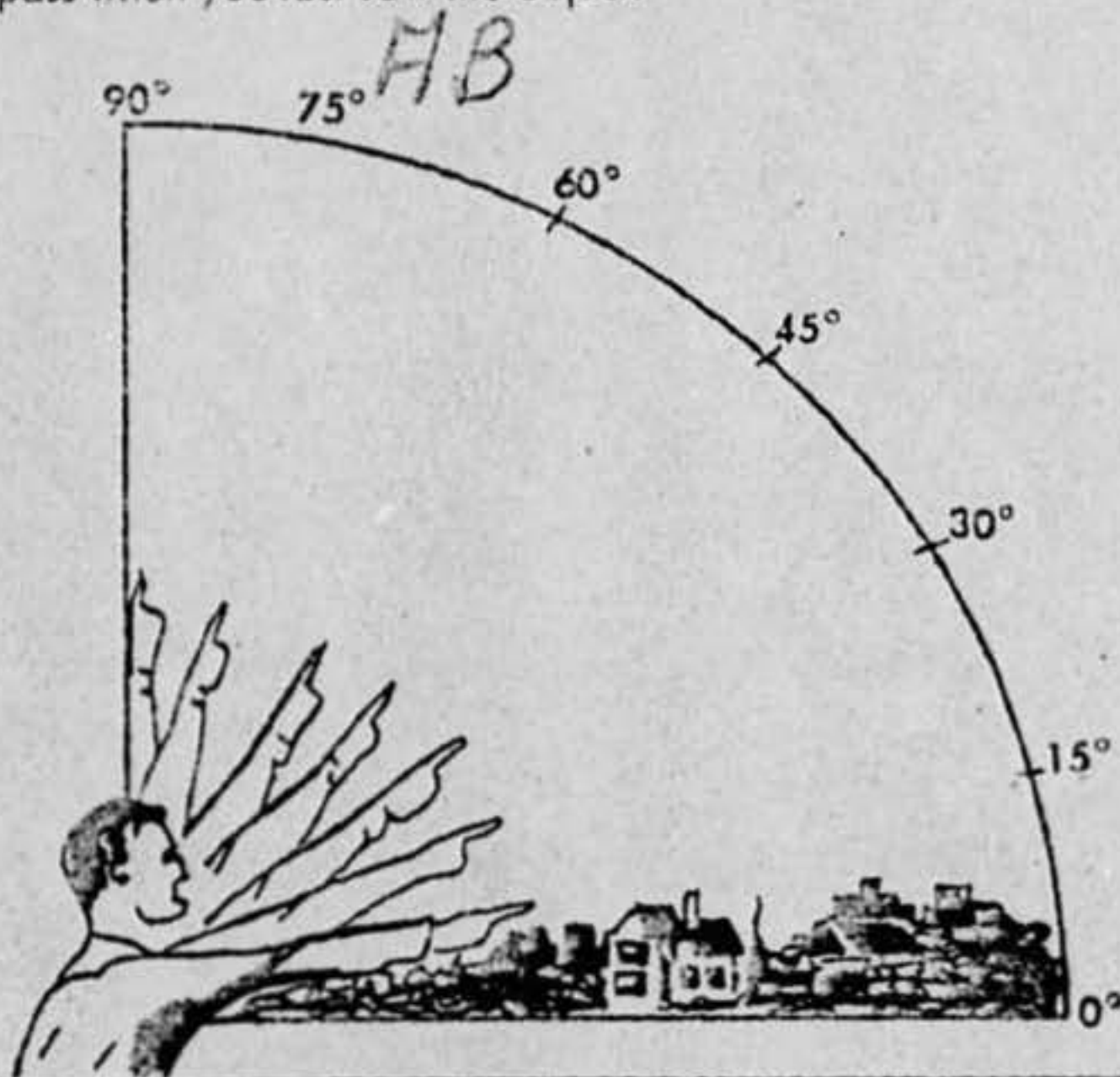
Year

*We didn't tell anyone
for several years so
really can't recall.*

Official U.S. Air Force UFO form

Page 5

27. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you first saw it. Place a "B" on the same curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you last saw it. Place an "A" on the compass when you first saw it. Place a "B" on the compass when you last saw the object.



28. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

Just revolved in one spot. - Couldn't get the feeling out of my mind that we were being watched. Just didn't

29. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? _____
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

30. Have you ever seen this

31. Was anyone else with

31.1 IF you answered

31.2 Please list their

my name

32. Please give the follow

NAME *John*

ADDRESS *3*

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Indicate any addition

33. When and to whom

Day

Official U.S. Air Force UFO form

Page 3

14. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how?

Yes - Just seemed to vanish.

15. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One):

Yes

No

Don't know.

IF you answered YES, then tell what

it moved behind:

X

16. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One):

Yes

No

Don't know.

IF you answered YES, then tell what

in front of:

X

17. Tell in a few words the following things about the object:

a. Sound

none

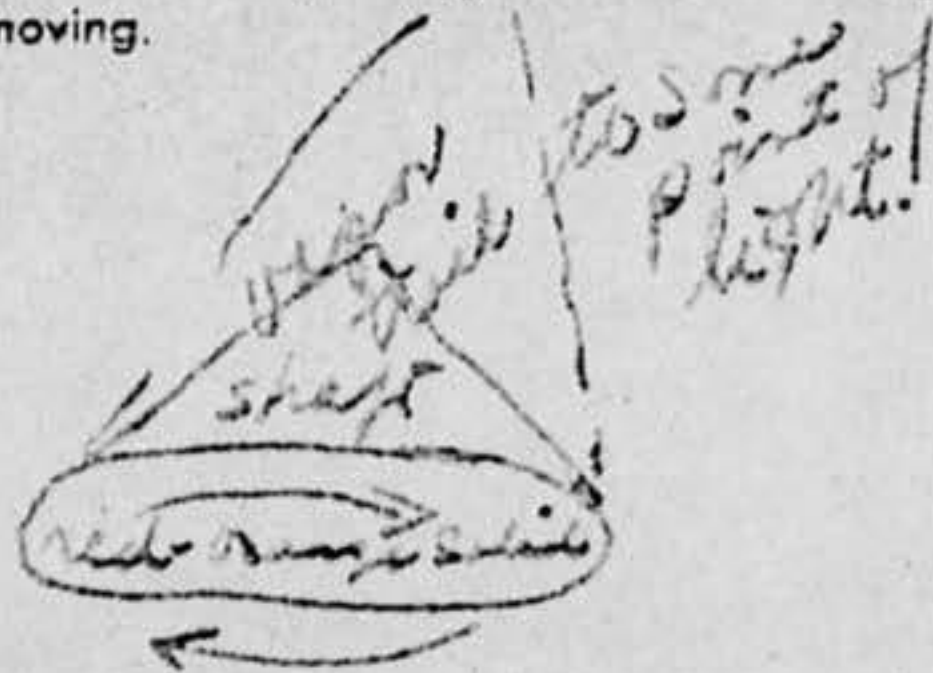
b. Color

dull red - orange except for bluish white vapor trails.

18. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?

used cigarette in relation to roll of 8 mm movie film as end. Film 3" across - Cigarette covered 1/2 of film leaving 2 1/2" exposed; when I put a match stick held at arm's length certainly wouldn't cover any much of the huge object we saw.

19. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.



appeared to have a saucer - rather like a torpedo like shape. Above this round ring. We didn't notice the vapor trail until we were behind.

20. Do you think you can

(Circle One)

IF you answered YES,

21. Do you think you can

(Circle One)

IF you answered YES,

22. Where were you located

(Circle One):

a. Inside a building

b. In a car

c. Outdoors

d. In an airplane (type)

e. At sea

f. Other

24. IF you were MOVING

24.1 What direction w

a. North

b. Northeast

24.2 How fast were yo

24.3 Did you stop at a

(Circle One)

25. Did you observe the obj

a. Eyeglasses

b. Sun glasses

c. Windshield

d. Window glass

26. In order that you can gi
jects which, when place*like**condi**been with**someone w*

UFO form continued

Page 4

20. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One)

Yes

No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? _____

21. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One)

Yes

No

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was? _____

22. Where were you located when you saw the object?

(Circle One):

a. Inside a building

b. In a car

c. Outdoors

d. In an airplane (type) _____

e. At sea

f. Other _____

23. Were you (Circle One)

a. In the business section of a city?

b. In the residential section of a city?

c. In open countryside?

d. Near an airfield?

e. Flying over a city?

f. Flying over open country?

g. Other _____

24. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

24.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)

a. North

c. East

e. South

g. West

b. Northeast

d. Southeast

f. Southwest

h. Northwest

24.2 How fast were you moving? _____ miles per hour.

24.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?

(Circle One)

Yes

No

25. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses

Yes

No

e. Binoculars

Yes

No

b. Sun glasses

Yes

No

f. Telescope

Yes

No

c. Windshield

Yes

No

g. Theodolite

Yes

No

d. Window glass

Yes

No

h. Other _____

26. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, describe in your own words a common object or objects which, when placed up in the sky, would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

like a live bomb but seemingly in a watery condition suggesting that it really was a bomb rather high in atmosphere. Seemed rather as if someone were projecting a colored film in atmosphere.

OFFICIAL U.S. AIR FORCE

Page 1

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will not be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

8 Nov. 1958
Day Month Year

2. Time of day:

7 30
Hours Minutes

(Circle One):

A.M.

or

P.M.

3. Time Zone:

(Circle One): a. Eastern
b. Central
c. Mountain
d. Pacific
e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
b. Standard then

4. Where was the object seen?

Nearest Postal Address

City or Town

State or County

5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration)

10
Hours Minutes Seconds

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain

c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

5.1 How was time in sight determined?

had time to make 50' into House for Binoculars to
both spots were same!

5.2 Was object in sight continuously?

Yes X

No _____

6. What was the condition of the sky?

DAY
a. Bright
b. Cloudy

NIGHT
a. Bright
b. Cloudy

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right

d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

8. IF you saw the object at

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

a. None
b. A few
c. Many
d. Don't remember

9. What were the weather

CLOUDS (Circle One):

a. Clear sky
b. Hazy
c. Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds

10. The object appeared: (Circle One):

a. Solid
b. Transparent
c. Vapor
Solid

11. If it appeared as a light,

a. Brighter
b. Dimmer

11.1 Compare brightness

was

12. The edges of the object were

(Circle One): a. Fuzzy
b. Like a
c. Sharp
d. Don't

13. Did the object:

a. Appear to stand still a
b. Suddenly speed up or
c. Break up into parts or
d. Give off smoke?
e. Change brightness?
f. Change shape?
g. Flash or flicker?
h. Disappear and reappe

PAGE TWO RJENFX 11A

7. (FLAME)

8. NONE

9. NONE

B.

1. LOOKED OVERHEAD

2. (OVERHEAD)

3. 30 DEGREES — *west?*

4. NO MANEUVERS — WESTERLY DIRECTION

5. FADED INSTANTANIOUSLY

6. (15 SECONDS)

C.

1. GROUND VISUAL

2. NONE

3. N/A

D. 1. 27/1328Z *1328-5-0828*

2. NIGHT — EARLY DAWN

E. 6840 N - 6830 W *BAFFIN ISLAND*

F. 1. CIVILIAN — CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN

 31 YEARS.

2. N/A

PAGE THREE RJENFX 11A

G.

(1) 2500 SCATT

7000 SCATT

2. 5 - ^N 304/15

IR FORCE UFO FORM

Page 1

Page 2

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

- a. None
- b. A few
- ☒ c. Many
- d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON (Circle One):

- a. Bright moonlight
- b. Dull moonlight
- c. No moonlight—pitch dark
- ☒ d. Don't remember

can't really say this was one.

9. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS (Circle One):

- ☒ a. Clear sky
- b. Hazy
- c. Scattered clouds
- d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER (Circle One):

- ☒ a. Dry
- b. Fog, mist, or light rain
- c. Moderate or heavy rain
- d. Snow
- e. Don't remember

10. The object appeared: (Circle One):

- a. Solid
- b. Transparent
- c. Vapor
- d. As a light
- e. Don't remember

solid in relation to other transparent portion

11. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars? (Circle One):

- a. Brighter
- b. Dimmer
- c. About the same
- d. Don't know

11.1 Compare brightness to some common object:

was muddy orange red color.

12. The edges of the object were:

- (Circle One):
- a. Fuzzy or blurred
 - b. Like a bright star
 - ☒ c. Sharply outlined
 - d. Don't remember

e. Other _____

13. Did the object:

(Circle One for each question)

- ☒ a. Appear to stand still at any time?
- b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?
- c. Break up into parts or explode?
- d. Give off smoke?
- e. Change brightness?
- f. Change shape?
- g. Flash or flicker?
- h. Disappear and reappear?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |

just disappeared

121 Nov

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, USAF
5TH DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO



24 July 1961

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: 5D 24-0

SUBJECT: Letter from Mrs. [REDACTED], Ohio,
dated 16 July 1961, concerning pictures of a U.F.O. taken by her
son [REDACTED] on 14 November 1958

TO: FTD (TD-X2e)

1. Reference is made to the attached letter dated 16 July 1961.
2. A search of the files of this office met with negative results concerning the information inclosed and the following individuals named therein:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Shop, Newark, Ohio
Major [REDACTED]
N.I.C.A.P.
Mrs [REDACTED]

3. Inasmuch as we have no previous information concerning this letter or any previous correspondence, it is forwarded for your information and any action you may deem necessary.

Gene P. Moritz
GENE P. MORITZ
Colonel, USAF
Commander

1 Atch
a/s

[REDACTED] 28

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
July 16, 1961

O.S.I.
Lockborne Air Base
Columbus,
Ohio

Dear Sir:

November 14, 1958 [REDACTED] took some pictures of an U.F.O. At that time, a member of your organization investigated the pictures. We were told to not put the pictures on display or try to sell them. We have done just what we were asked. My son, [REDACTED] joined an U.F.O. Club here in Newark, Ohio. Without my knowledge, [REDACTED] signed a paper written by Mr. [REDACTED] Director of U.F.O. in Newark. I do not know the full contents of the letter and I also know the letter is of no legal standing as it was signed by a minor, written by a minor, and it is not notarized. It was several months ago and [REDACTED] does not remember the contents. I do know that at no time was [REDACTED] given our pictures to use in any way. We have some pictures and I know the Newark High School has a copy plus they are keeping the negatives in their safe. I am not sure where [REDACTED] got possession of the pictures, but in an off hand way, he told me he got them from the Newark Advocate.

First I had best explain about [REDACTED]. He is [REDACTED] years of age. He (and his Mother) seem to have one aim in life. To bring the truth to the public of everything and anything that is seen in the sky. They feel that the Government must hide nothing and tell all. Seeing how the Club was being handled and what a fanatic [REDACTED] was on the subject, [REDACTED] resigned several weeks ago. I talked to [REDACTED] and Mrs. [REDACTED] and they refuse to take [REDACTED] name off of the members. Since [REDACTED] quit the U.F.O. Club, without our knowledge, Mr. [REDACTED] put [REDACTED] pictures on display in [REDACTED] Shop. My husband and son just happen to see them on display and I immediately contacted the owner of the [REDACTED] and he removed them from his window when I explained to him that [REDACTED] had no right to those pictures, but since [REDACTED] took the pictures into his store, he returned them to [REDACTED]. I have tried to get the pictures from [REDACTED] and also his Mother, with no success. I have talked with [REDACTED] editor of the [REDACTED] and he tells me that all information that [REDACTED] has received from the [REDACTED] in their files was obtained by [REDACTED] telling them that it was all cleared by the Air Force. This I doubt as I know at the end of this last school term he was broadcasting about U.F.O.'s on the radio and he got a little out of hand and the Air Force came to Newark and looked through his papers. I have tried talking to the boy, but he feels that he has "at last hit on something big." I do not know what [REDACTED] pictures were and possibly they are of no importance and [REDACTED] can do no harm with them, but it would be the same thing if it was something that should be kept secret for our own protection. Since [REDACTED] is a member of N.I.C.A.P. he feels that they will back him in every way. I tried to explain that our Government is bigger than NICAP but the boy is sold all the way that he must bring the truth to the people.

It is a [REDACTED] club. I would rather my son would be looking through a telescope than running around with a gang or getting into trouble. There is a nice bunch of boys in this Club but [REDACTED] is going to get them all into trouble.

I am making no excuses for [REDACTED] as he received H for signing the letter and belonging to a Club that had a director like [REDACTED]. The other boys have not seen through him yet and he has some of them thinking that three men in black from the Air Force are watching them.

[REDACTED] has called into my house so often that I was about to forget I was a Mother and a lady. I think I have the telephone calls stopped.

Mrs. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have informed me that they are sending the pictures to Major [REDACTED] of NICAP or UFO. The boy has upset our household and I know of another family here in town who also is having troubles with him.

I have tried to stop him but since he isn't of age, I can only go so far. (I was thinking of a good spanking.)

If you care to look into this matter further, his name, address, and telephone number is listed below:

Mr. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Newark, Ohio

[REDACTED]

I talked to a gentleman from O.S.I. and also one from O.I.S. and I was told to write this letter and explain what had happened. If this letter is not clear, I will answer all questions that I can.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

FLOWER AND COOK OBSERVATORIES

1959 July 30

Executive Officer,
Public Information Division
Office of Information Service
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Last year the Executive Officer very kindly, in reply to a request from me for information about certain fireballs which appeared in 1957, sent me a considerable amount of useful information, which can be used in the solution of the atmospheric paths and orbits of these bodies.

During the past year or so a large number of fireballs have appeared over the eastern or south eastern states, and in the cases of the five to be mentioned, I have been able to assemble a number of observations. But despite this I find it impossible to make good solutions. I am therefore writing to urgently request that you be good enough to send me copies of any or all reports in your hands, dealing with these bodies.

I may add the Hydrographic Office of the U.S. Navy has for over 30 years effectively cooperated in such work and as a consequence it has been possible to solve for many important fireballs. Such cooperation from your office, as a routine matter, would also be invaluable.

The specific bodies I now request information on are:

1958 April 20/21	Southeastern States	8:20 pm Apr. 20
1958 July 4/5	North Carolina etc.	1 ± am July 5
1958 Nov. 30	South Carolina etc.	6:10 pm Nov. 30
1958 Dec. 12/13	New York, New Jersey etc.	12:42 am Dec. 14
1959 Feb. 10/11	South Carolina etc.	4:15 am Feb. 11

} all times approx.

It would be a great favor to me and useful to science if you would be good enough to send me observations dealing with these fireballs.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles P. Olivier

Charles P. Olivier
Pres. American Meteor Society
521 N. Wynnwood Ave.,
Narberth, Pa.

AFSCIN-414,8

Fireballs

SAFIS-3 (Major L. J. Tacker)

19 AUG 1959

1. In answer to a request by Dr. Olivier, the following information is submitted:

a. 20 April 1958, 2019 EST - Two aircraft at 9000 feet altitude, located at 30 degrees 50'N 83 degrees 45'W, east of Thomasville, Georgia, sighted the following object: round, light green, increasing in intensity as it approached the aircraft. Object had a trail smaller than the diameter of object, pink, then dark compared to clouds; approach speed from the northeast toward the aircraft was like a meteor, heading southwest. Object passed between the aircraft and Cordell, Georgia in a descending curve. The glow just disappeared. Object in view for four seconds.

b. 5 July 1958, 0105 EST - At 31 degrees 30'N, 71 degrees 25'W, an aircraft at 8000 feet altitude sighted the following: an object was observed one and one-half to two miles north of aircraft; object appeared to ignite at high altitude, leaving a long trail of sparks. At about 600 feet, object burst into bright green ball of fire, lighting up entire area. A few more sparks were observed floating earthward after explosion. This same object was seen from a position of 31 degrees 30'N, 71 degrees 30'W, and 32 degrees 30'N, 70 degrees 30'W by three other aircraft.

c. 14 December 1958, Yonkers, N. Y., 0045 EST - A large meteor was observed east of Orion traveling in a southwest direction. The color was white, with a tail about as long as the distance from Hetslgoux to Saiph. The meteor was in view for approximately one second.

d. 14 December 1958, east of Elmira, N. Y., 0045 EST - A brilliant light, yellow, slightly larger than a quarter, with a dark red tail seven times longer than object, was observed at a great height. It moved from southeast to northwest. Duration of sighting not reported.

e. 14 December 1958, Smithtown, N. Y., 0041 EST - A bright light, orange-blue and greenish-white, traveled south to north, observed for 10 to 15 seconds.

f. 14 December 1958, Toms River, Morristown, Wrightstown, McGuire AFB, and Lakehurst AFB, N. J., 0030-0100 EST - A round object, size of a large grapefruit, green, brilliant white, orange red, traveled in straight line from Toms River to Lakehurst AFB, as given above. Object was observed for five seconds.

COORDINATION:

HEY *Lt. Lutz* *Capt 050F*
for Ruben Sharp & USOP DATE *Aug 27*

g. 14 December 1958, Millington, Delaware and over Millington, Pa., 0043 EST - One object the size of a baseball, first observed 30 degrees above horizon, traveled west to east, broke into three parts, leaving a slight trail, and disappeared to the east. Object observed for five to six seconds.

h. 14 December 1958, Washington, D. C., 0043 EST - Round object, size of grapefruit, yellowish to light green, with tail similar to a comet tail. First sighted approximately overhead, then peaked 45 degrees above horizon to the north. Observed for 15 to 30 seconds.

i. 11 February 1959, south of Rockingham, N. C., 0500 EST - Round object, estimated to be 200 to 300 feet in diameter, dark green, tail was the same color, 200 feet long. First observed overhead, disappeared below horizon to the south. Observed for ten seconds.

j. 11 February 1959, Shaw AFB, S. C., 0415 EST - Round, size of grapefruit at arm's length, white with a blue-red tail about two to three times the diameter of the object. Object traveled in a southwest direction. Observed for five to ten seconds.

k. 11 February 1959, north of England, S. C., 0420 EST - A bright white light with green ring around it was observed overhead, traveling to the southwest, and disappeared over the horizon. Size of object was between that of a grapefruit and a basketball. Observed for 30 seconds.

l. Attached is a copy of a United Press Release concerning a sighting on 26 April 1958, which occurred over the southeastern part of the United States.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

t MPost 8/18/59
GORDON C. KOFFMAN
Colonel, USAF
Actg. Deputy for Sciences
and Components

1 Atch:
Cy United Press Release

DECEMBER 1958 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
Mid	Van Leer, Tennessee	(PHYSICAL S)	Other (HOAX)
1	Washington, D. C. <i>SEPARATE FOLDER</i>	(PHOTO)	Other (HOAX)
1	Iran	Civilian	Astro (METEOR)
1	Ladd AFB, Fairbanks, Alaska	Military	Astro (METEOR)
1	Whittier, Alaska		Astro (METEOR)
1	Matawan, New Jersey		Other (CONTRAIL)
2	Elmira, New York		Astro (METEOR)
2	Wales, Alaska	Moon Dust	Astro (METEOR)
2	Argentina	Civilian	Other (FLARES)
2	Wildwood AS, Alaska	Military	Other (CONTRAILS)
3	Nurnberg, Germany	Military	Astro (METEOR)
3	Vejle, Jutland, Denmark	Lunar	Satellite
3	St Lawrence Island, Alaska	Military	Astro (METEOR)
4	Dayton, Ohio		Insufficient Data
5	Little Rock AFB, Arkansas	Military	Astro (METEOR)
6	Bynum, Alabama		Balloon
6	62.30N 05.04E (Off Norway)	Swedish Fish V	Astro (METEOR)
7	Montevideo, Uruguay	CIOVI	Insufficient Data
10	Cleveland, Ohio		Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
10	Uniontown, Pennsylvania		Astro (METEOR)
10	Lincoln, Omaha, Nebraska	Military	Astro (METEOR)
11	Omaha, Nebraska	Multi (PHOTO)	Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
13	Redlands, California		Other (LENTICULAR CLOUD)
13	Cold Springs, New York		Aircraft
13-14	East Coast U.S. (Atlantic) <i>SEPARATE FOLDER</i>	Multi (21 Reports)	Astro (METEOR SHOWER)
14	Syracuse, New York	Military	Astro (ARCTURUS)
14	Levittown, New York	(PHOTO)	Other (REFLECTION WITHIN LENS)
14	Berkeley, California		Balloon
14	Little Rock AFB, Arkansas	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
17	Tuscaloosa, Alabama		Astro (METEOR)
18	Atlantic Ocean, Marshallberg, N.C.	Multi	Other (MISSILE)
19	Oceanside, Long Island, New York		Aircraft
20	Halsingberg, Sweden	Civilians	Other (HOAX)
23	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania		Astro (STAR)
25	Russellville, Alabama	Military (PHYSICAL S)	Other (TRACKING DEVICE)
27	Rockville Center, New York		Balloon
31	Incirlik AFB, Turkey	Military	Aircraft

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Dec	Universe	Science News Ltr	
1	Southern California	Newsclipping	
10	Floyada, Texas	Newsclipping	
22	Poland	Newsclipping	

(*) IN SEPARATE FOLDERS

10 - ^E130/15

15 - ^{SE}130/35

20 - ^{SE}130/40

30 - ^{SE}140/45

VIS. 15 MILES

25,000 SCATTERED

50 - 150/20

80 - L/V

3. 2500 SCATTERED

4. 15 MILES

5. 5/10

6. NONE

H. NONE

I. N/A

J. NONE

K. THIS IS THIRD SIGHTING IN THE AREA- 1ST ONE 10 OCT 58

2ND 13 OCT 58

L. NONE.

BT

27/1917Z NOV RJENFX

NNNN

91 80 85 NOV 82

0117

ASTRONOMY

Mars Near and Bright

The red planet Mars will come closest to the earth in November than it will be in many years. Its brightness makes it easy to locate.

By JAMES STOKLEY

► THE PLANET Mars is now most conspicuous in the southeastern evening sky. It shines with a brilliant reddish color as it approaches closer to earth than it will again until 1971. It is in the constellation of Taurus, the bull, close to a group of bright stars that shine prominently in the winter evenings.

These are shown on the accompanying maps, which depict the skies as they appear about ten o'clock in the evening (by your own kind of standard time) on Nov. 1, an hour earlier on the 15th and two hours earlier at the end of the month.

The brightness of Mars makes it easy to locate. A little lower and to the left, also in Taurus, is the bright star Aldebaran. Farther to the left, in the neighboring constellation of Auriga, the charioteer (and shown on the map of the northern sky), is Capella.

Below Taurus you may see Orion, the warrior. Just barely above the eastern horizon, it is not as brilliant as it will be on midwinter evenings. However, you can see the three stars that form his belt, now in a vertical row, with Betelgeuse to the left and Rigel to the right. Farther to the left is the constellation of Gemini, the twins, but Pollux, the brightest star, does not rise by the times for which the maps are drawn.

Even though we are well into autumn, the "summer triangle" is still with us in the west. It consists of Deneb, Vega and Altair. Deneb is at the top of the northern cross, now vertical, and part of Cygnus, the swan. A fainter star, Albireo, marks the foot of the cross. Vega is in Lyra, the lyre, which stands to the right of Albireo; while Altair is in Aquila, the eagle, off to the left.

Except for Albireo, all the stars mentioned are of the first magnitude, which means that they are among the brightest in the sky. Low in the south you will see another of this magnitude: Fomalhaut, in Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish, which is now about as high as we ever see it in these latitudes. Due to its low altitude, Fomalhaut's brilliance is considerably dimmed by absorption of its light in the earth's atmosphere; thus it is not as bright as a first-magnitude star is expected to be.

High in the south is another group that is characteristic of the autumn evening skies. This is the "great square," most of which is in Pegasus, the winged horse. Alpheratz, the star in the upper left corner, is in the next-door constellation of Andromeda. Markab, diagonally opposite, is in the horse's shoulder; the row of stars extending down from it toward the west, forms his head, according to the way the group was pic-

tured on the old star maps. For some reason, the constellation is upside down!

The familiar "big dipper," part of Ursa Major, the great bear, is near the northern horizon, at its poorest position of the year. Above it is the "little dipper," part of Ursa Minor, the little bear, and in which is Polaris, the pole star. Still higher is Cassiopeia, the queen, of which the five most prominent stars form a letter M. Her husband, Cepheus, the king, is represented by the constellation below and to the left.

To the right of Cassiopeia you will find Perseus, the champion. In it is Algol, a famous variable star. Every two days, 20 hours and 49 minutes, it is dimmed to about a third of its normal brightness, as a much darker companion star passes in front of the brighter orb and partially eclipses it.

Early on November evenings another planet is visible, low in the southwest. This is Saturn, in the constellation of Scorpius, the scorpion. It sets about two hours after sunset. About Nov. 20 Mercury will also be in the southwestern sky just after sunset, but so low that it will barely be possible to see it. Venus and Jupiter both pass behind the sun during the month, and consequently will not be visible.

On Nov. 8 Mars will be closest to the earth, at a distance of 45,310,000 miles.

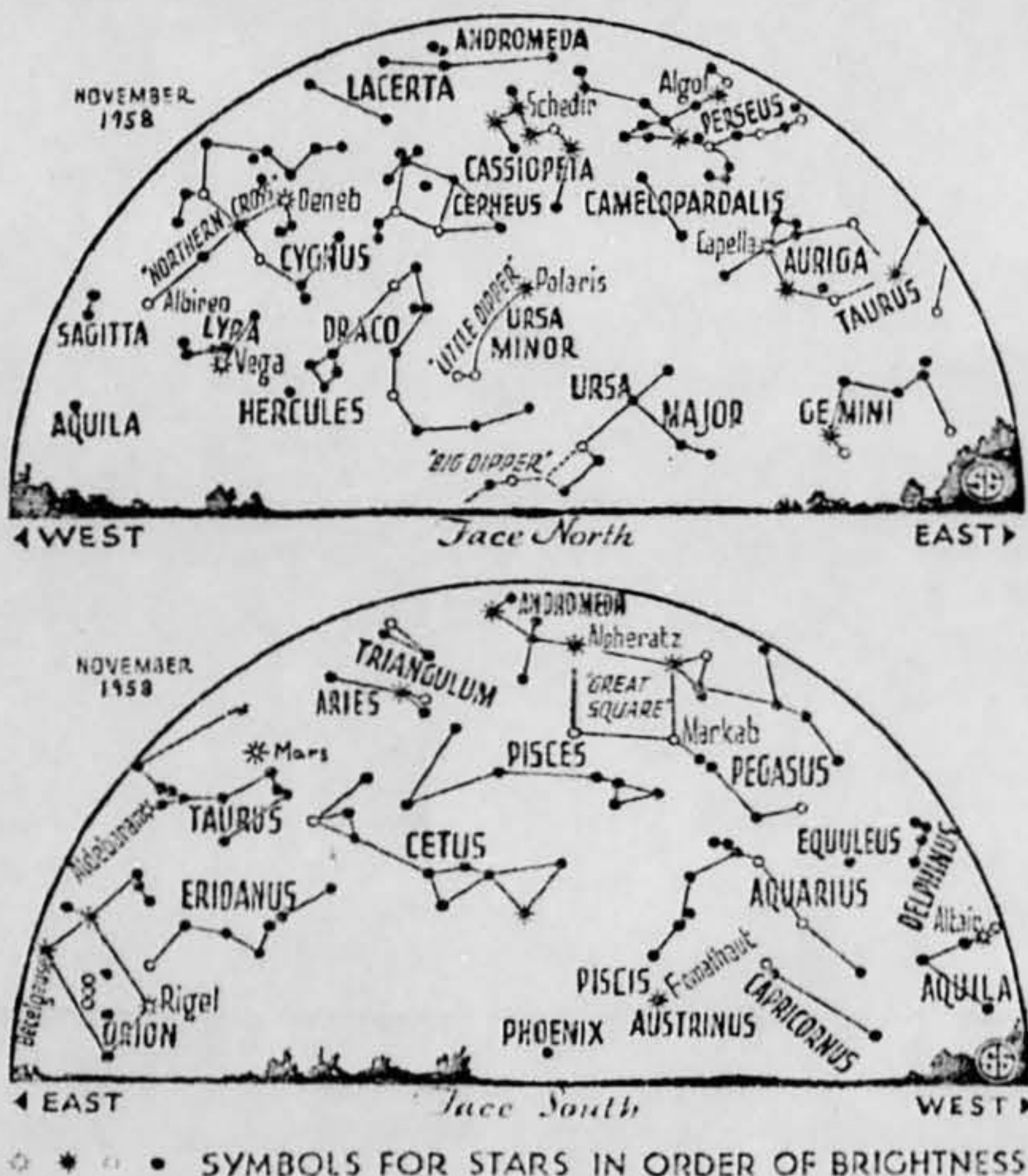
This will be about ten million miles farther away than it came on Sept. 11, 1956, but that was one of the closest approaches of the century. Mars goes around the sun once in 687 days, while the earth takes only 365 days for a similar trip. Thus at intervals of 780 days, nearly two years and two months, we catch up to Mars. Both Mars and earth are then in the same direction from the sun. In other words, as we see it from our planet, Mars and the sun are in opposite directions in the sky, and we say that the planet is in opposition, which it reaches on Nov. 16.

Mars in Opposition

At such times Mars is much nearer than for many months before or after, when it may be even farther than the sun. If both the orbits of Mars and the earth were precisely circular, they would be the same distance apart at every opposition. Actually, the orbits are elliptical, and that of Mars is pulled out into a considerably longer ellipse than the earth's.

The place where the two orbits are nearest is at the position the earth occupies on Aug. 28. If the opposition occurs on that date, Mars is at its closest possible distance, about 34,600,000 miles. On the other hand, if an opposition occurs in early March, Mars is still some 60,000,000 miles away.

Thus we had a very close approach of Mars two years ago. Seventeen years before that, on July 23, 1939, it was also



quite favorable, at a distance of 36,171,000 miles. Its present approach is not as good as that, but it is still better than average and at many observatories astronomers are taking advantage of it.

Unfortunately, the 1956 observations were hampered considerably by bad weather on Mars. For several weeks, at the critical period in August and September, much of the planet was obscured by a yellowish cloud formation. However, intensive work at a number of observatories in many parts of the world yielded important results, and many of these are being checked further this fall.

Life on Mars

One of the most interesting was the work of Dr. William M. Sinton of Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., who found new evidence for some sort of life. (See p. 265.)

The molecules of which living organisms are made contain carbon and hydrogen, in a combination that causes certain wavelengths to be absorbed in the infrared rays which they reflect. Using a spectroscope, Dr. Sinton measured the intensity of various infrared waves reflected from Mars, and found a reduction at approximately the same wavelength. Only organic molecules are known to cause this absorption. This seems to be good evidence of some kind of life, perhaps primitive plants, similar to lichens on earth.

Since the effect was a very slight one, Dr. Sinton has been anxious to try again, with better equipment. Now he is making new observations, with improved apparatus, attached to the largest telescope in the world, the 200-inch Hale telescope at the Palomar Observatory in California. If his results are verified it will be a most important step in research.

Celestial Time Table for November

4	9:19 a.m.	Moon in last quarter.
	8:00 p.m.	Jupiter on opposite side of sun from earth.
7	2:23 a.m.	Algol (variable star) in Perseus at minimum.
8	8:00 a.m.	Mars nearest, distance 45,310,000 miles.
9	11:12 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
10	9:00 a.m.	*Moon nearest, distance 222,300 miles.
11	1:34 a.m.	New moon.
12	8:00 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
13	10:32 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn.
16	early a.m.	Meteors visible radiating from constellation of Leo.
	9:00 a.m.	Mars in opposition to sun.
17	11:59 p.m.	Moon in first quarter.
20	2:00 p.m.	Mercury farthest east of sun.
22	midnight	Moon farthest, distance 252,200 miles.
25	1:40 a.m.	Moon passes Mars.
26	5:16 a.m.	Full moon.
30	12:54 a.m.	Algol at minimum.

Subtract one hour for CST, two hours for MST, and three for PST.

Science News Letter, October 25, 1956

Source:
Flying
Saucer
Review
(Jul-
Aug 63)

by Dr. and Mrs. Michael Moore

I was surprised to see that I had not been
 accustomed to observe the object, but in this
 instance it was a small, dark, and I should
 think for the most part, I would know
 of its appearance, and then, fortunately my
 wife, by the position of mind to grab the
 diamonds which were lying to hand and she
 had the object in such terms. Her words to
 me were "Look, it's moving" or in that effect,
 and I never saw it again, but I did see its
 aftermath in the form of a single line of
 clouds which slowly faded, one by one, along
 the disk of its mount and exit—not at once but
 at a distance later. They were smallish, dis-
 tinct, and of a pale color, and all the stars
 that I could see, but I did not see the diamond.

No Case (Information Only)

1 November 1958
Plymouth, England

Source: Space Craft Digest Fall Issue, 1958

1 Nov, 1958

Big Green Flash Lights Channel

November 1. PLYMOUTH, England. (AP) A bright green light blazed over the Western end of the English Channel Sunday night. The brilliant light lasted about 5 seconds and was at first seen by dozens of ships and coast guard units. It set off a flurry of activity of Royal Air Force sea rescue units and authorities reported that no plane was reported missing. A meteorological office spokesman in London said "IT IS UNLIKELY THAT IT WAS CAUSED BY A LIGHTNING BOLT OR SOMETHING ELSE OF METEOROLOGICAL ORIGIN." A coast guard man in S.W. Cornwall said: "for a few minutes the whole sky was lit up with a great big bright glare that was nothing like a rocket or anything else I know."

WALL, WHAT IS THE ANSWER OF OUR DOGMATIC SCIENTISTS TO THIS?